

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: BOBBY DARIN
a.k.a. WALDEN ROBERT CASSOTTO**



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT:

BOBBY DARIN a. k. a. WALDEN ROBERT CASSOTTO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 9/17/58	Investigative Period 8/6,26,27;9/2,3,9,11/58
TITLE OF CASE WALDEN ROBERT CASSOTTO, wa: Bobby Darin SSN 50-18-36-257		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By: [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1948	

Synopsis:

Subject born 5/14/36, NY, NY. Reported delinquent by LB 18, Bronx, NY, for failure to report for induction 7/11/58. On 9/9/58, subject interviewed, claimed reported change of address, delinquency not wilful, willing to be inducted. AUSA, SDNY, declined prosecution in favor of immediate induction. On 9/10/58, subject rejected for induction.

- C -

DETAILS:

This investigation was predicated upon the receipt of Selective Service Form 301 from the Office of the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, by which the subject was reported delinquent by Local Board 18, Bronx, New York, for failure to report for induction on July 11, 1958.

Approved [Signature]	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 2 - Bureau 1 - USA, SDNY (Attention: AUSA ALBUM C. MARTIN) 1 - New York (25-78569)		25	130-151
		20 SEP 19 1958 REC-29	
		190-12367-6	

NY 25-78569

On August 26, 1958, [REDACTED] Local Board 18, 1910 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, advised that the subject's Selective Service record reflected that he registered with this board on May 21, 1954, at which time he resided at 629 East 135th Street, apartment 2-W, Bronx. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He indicated he was employed for Cadwalader, Wickersham, and Taft, 14 Wall Street, New York City. These records reflected he listed his Social Security Number as 089-28-6867. The subject was classified 1-A on July 26, 1954. A letter to his employer indicated that he left their employment in 1955, and his last address was the same as at the time of his registration. All correspondence to the subject at his last known residence and to the person who would always know his address was returned by the post office. He was ordered to report for pre-induction on May 2, 1958, and for induction July 11, 1958, which he failed to do.

On August 6, 1958, investigation at 629 East 135th Street, Bronx, reflected that this building had been razed for a housing project. b7c

Information was received that the subject's sister, Mrs. CARMINE MAFFIA was residing at [REDACTED]

On August 27, 1958, and September 2, 1958, attempts were made to contact Mrs. CARMINE MAFFIA [REDACTED] without success.

On September 3, 1958, Mrs. PAULA CASSOTTO telephonically contacted SA [REDACTED] and advised that the subject was presently working as a singer and had been on the road for several weeks. She stated that he would be returning to see her about September 8, 1958. She stated that the subject was employed under the name, BOBBY DARIN. She stated that the subject had a heart condition as a result of several attacks of

NY 25-78569

rheumatic fever as a child. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

On September 9, 1958, the subject appeared at the
New York Office.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (25-78569)

DATE: 9/11/58

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

DICTATED: 9/9/58

SUBJECT: WALDEN ROBERT CASSOTTO, wa:
 Bobby Darin
 SSN 50-18-36-257
 SSA-48

On September 9, 1958, WALDEN ROBERT CASSOTTO was interviewed at the New York Office by SA [REDACTED] commencing at 8:53 A.M. He was advised of his rights. He stated as follows:

He was born May 14, 1936. At the present time, he is working as an entertainer and singer and works on the road continually. He uses his mother's residence [REDACTED] as his home. He resided at 629 East 135th Street, Bronx, until approximately three years ago, and moved to 60 Baruch Drive, New York City. He lived at 60 Baruch Drive until approximately a month ago when his family moved to [REDACTED]. He reported his change of address, 60 Baruch Drive, to the Local Board sometime after he moved. He had no intention to avoid military service and his delinquency was not wilful. He suffers from a rheumatic heart as a result of being afflicted with rheumatic fever four times in his childhood. He is presently connected with the General Artists Corporation, 51st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, and has been employed through that organization approximately 2½ years. His professional acquaintance is with Cisca, Grean, and Burton, Managers, at 101 West 55th Street, New York City. b7c

The following description was obtained from observation and interview:

Name	WALDEN ROBERT CASSOTTO
Alias	BOBBY DARIN
Race	White
Date of Birth	May 14, 1936, New York, New York
Height	5' 9"
Weight	152
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair
Build	Medium
Scars and Marks	A small mole right side of back
Occupation	Entertainer, singer

JPK:mrw

10-69
Social Security Number 089-28-6867

Education One year of college, Hunter College,
New York City

Residence 53 Dakota Avenue, Lake Hiawatha,
New Jersey

Relatives
Mother

Mrs. PAULA WALDEN CASSOTTO, [REDACTED]

Father
Sister

Deceased

Mrs. CARMINE MAFFIA, [REDACTED]

Driver's License

New York State Operator's License
1133285

April 11, 1968

ALY
O'LEIF
BOBBY DARIN - Summary

Bobby Darin, whose true name is Walden Robert Cassotto and who was born on May 14, 1936, at New York, New York, was the subject of an investigation conducted by the FBI in 1958. The investigation was based on his reported delinquency with his Selective Service Board in New York. Upon location by the FBI, he stated that his delinquency was not willful and that he had no intention of seeking to avoid military service.

The United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, declined prosecution of captioned individual in favor of his immediate induction. He was processed for induction in September, 1958, but was rejected for service due to his failure to pass the physical examination.

In May, 1966, information was received that \$2500 had been extorted from Bobby Darin, the well-known entertainer, [REDACTED] Mr. Darin was interviewed by representatives of the FBI, and he denied [REDACTED] having had money extorted from him. (166-1837) b7c

In March, 1965, information was received that Bobby Darin, the well-known entertainer, was among a group of individuals who provided entertainment for the participants in a demonstration protesting voting discrimination in Montgomery, Alabama, on March 24, 1965. (44-28544-374) W

The fingerprint files of the Identification Division of the FBI contain no arrest data identifiable with captioned individual based upon background information submitted in connection with this name check request.

NOTE: Per request of Mrs. Mildred Stegall, White House Staff. TB

Person _____
Leach _____
Mont _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

APR 15 XEROX
ENCLOSURE
166-18376
6

UNITED STATES GO

Memoran

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-24-60

FROM : M. ~~A. Jones~~

SUBJECT: ^② WALTER WINCHELL; BOBBY DARIN,
PROFESSIONAL SINGER, POSSIBLE
REQUEST TO MEET DIRECTOR AND
TOUR BUREAU, 5-24 or 25-60

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Walt Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

On the afternoon of 5-24-60, Walter Winchell telephoned the Director's Office and stated he wanted to bring Bobby Darin, a young singer who is currently appearing at the Casino Royal, 14th and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C., over to the Bureau for a tour. Winchell stated that the Director and Mr. Tolson had seen to it that he, Winchell, had received an excellent tour many years ago. During the conversation, Winchell indicated that his "information was that the Director was out of the city," and he was not corrected in this assumption.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE WINCHELL:

Winchell, born 4-7-97, New York, New York, has been a newspaperman since 1922, and has been a columnist with the "New York Mirror" since 1929. He has been active in radio and television and currently serves as narrator for the weekly television series "The Untouchables," a Desilu production, in which Actor Robert Stack portrays prohibition agent Elliott Ness. It was recently reported in the press that Winchell's staccato narration of "The Untouchables" will soon be released in a record album. Winchell is on the Special Correspondent's List and, of course, is a long-time personal friend of the Director. It is noted that in the interest of expediency, the file review on Winchell was limited to a check of recent abstracts, which reflected no unfavorable information.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES RE BOBBY DARIN:

Bufiles reflect that in 1958, we conducted a Selective Service Act investigation of Walden Robert Cassotto, a professional singer and entertainer known by the stage name of Bobby Darin, who appears identical with captioned individual. Darin was reported delinquent by Local Board 18, Bronx, New York, for failure to report for induction on 7-11-58. On 9-9-58, he was interviewed at the New York Office and claimed he reported his change of address to the draft board but did not receive the induction notice. He said his delinquency was not willful. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, declined prosecution in favor of immediate induction. On 9-10-58, Darin was rejected for induction due to a rheumatic heart condition.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Ingram
- 1 - Tour Room
- BS:jac (7)

REC-78

62-31615-

EX-103

11 MAY

CRIME RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum

Darin achieved fame in the entertainment field approximately one year ago with his rendition of the song, "Mack the Knife" which sold over 1,000,000 records.

Attached is a photograph of Darin appearing in the 5-24-60 issue of "The Washington Post."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Either Mr. Kemper or Inspector Suttler will conduct Winchell and Darin on a special tour of Bureau facilities.

OK.K.
2. The above is for the Director's information in the event he desires to greet Winchell and Darin.

NY 25-78569

On September 9, 1958, Assistant United States Attorney ALBUM C. MARTIN, Southern District of New York, was advised of the facts of this case, and he stated that he would decline prosecution in favor of the subject being sent for immediate induction.

On September 9, 1958, [REDACTED] Selective Service Liaison Induction Station, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, was furnished the necessary background information on order to process the subject for immediate induction.

On September 11, 1958, [REDACTED] advised that the subject was processed for induction on September 10, 1958, and was rejected for failing the physical examination. b7c

- C -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/17/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (25-78569)

SUBJECT: WALDEN ROBERT CASSOTTO, wa:
Bobby Darin
SSN 50-18-36-257
SSA-48

Enclosed are the original and one copy of the report of SA [REDACTED], dated and captioned as above, NY.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information received concerning the subject's sister as set forth in the details of enclosed report was obtained by SA [REDACTED] on 8/27/58, from [REDACTED]

NYC Housing Authority, 299 Broadway, NYC. [REDACTED] advised that Mrs. PAULA CASSOTTO moved from [REDACTED] This apartment was presently listed to Mrs. CARMINE MAFFIA.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - New York (25-78569)

(3)

REC-29

430-107

20 SEP 19 1958

255 SH 10 45 AM '58

ENCLOSURE
REC-29MAIL ROOM DIA
RECEIVED FBI

68 SEP 21

November 30, 1964

BY LIAISON

Honorable Bill D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moyers:

In response to the request of Mrs. Mildred Stegall of your office on November 24, 1964, the central files of the FBI were checked concerning the following entertainers:

Julie Andrews
Woody Allen
Harry Belafonte
Johnny Carson
Bobby Darin

Cary Grant
Bob Hope
Peggy Lee
Sophia Loren
Barbra Streisand

25-436657-
NOT RECORDED
141 DEC 11 1964

[REDACTED] Mr. Darin, the checks disclosed either no record or no unfavorable information concerning these individuals. It should be noted that the names of eleven other entertainers, which were furnished to the Bureau by Mrs. Stegall on November 24th, were not checked as information concerning them has been furnished to your office within the last three weeks.

The files disclosed the following information concerning Bobby Darin, whose true name is Walter Robert Cassotto:

The FBI conducted an investigation regarding Cassotto in September, 1958, on the basis of his reported delinquency with Selective Service Board Number 18, Bronx, New York. This investigation revealed that Cassotto had registered in 1954. Subsequent

Mr. Tolson (Sent with cover memo)
Mr. Belmont (Sent with cover memo)
Mr. Mohr (Sent with cover memo)
Mr. DeLoach (Sent with cover memo)
Mr. Evans (Sent with cover memo)
Mr. Rosen (Sent with cover memo)

(See Note page 2.)

(Continued on next page)

ELR:ELJb/mm

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

68 DEC 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-436657-11

Honorable Bill D. Moyers

correspondence sent to him by the Board at his last known address was returned by the post office as unclaimed. In July, 1958, Cassotto was ordered to report for induction but he failed to appear.

Cassotto was located by the FBI on September 9, 1958, in New York City. He indicated that he was a singer and traveled constantly, that his delinquency was not willful and that he had no intention of seeking to avoid military service. He stated that he suffered from a rheumatic heart as a result of several attacks of rheumatic fever as a child.

The United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, declined prosecution of Cassotto in favor of his immediate induction. Cassotto was processed for induction on September 10, 1958, but was rejected for service due to his failure to pass the physical examination.

[REDACTED] b7c

The files of the FBI Identification Division were checked concerning the above entertainers and no arrest records were located for them.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo dated 11-27-64, captioned "Name Check Request for White House."

November 24, 1964

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Mr. Wick

FROM: Mildred Stegall

As far as I can determine, the following is
a list of the entertainers we are interested in:

Carol Channing *me*
Lena Horne
Debbie Reynolds *me*
Carol Burnett
Dame Margot Fonteyn
Pavlov Nareyev (or Rudolph--don't know which) *me*
Mike Nichols
Elaine May
Woodie Allen
Bob Hope
Cary Grant
Sophia Loren
Peggy Lee
Peter Gennaro
Barbara Streisand (or Barbra) *me*
Bobby Darrin
Frank Sinatra
Danny Kay

25 - 4-14-67
ENCLOSURE

MILDRED

Add to your list:

Johnny Carson *ms*

Harry Belafonte ✓

Julie Andrews *ms*

Perry Barber

Date: 5/20/66

transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

~~(Priority)~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT:

UNSUBS (3);
BOBBY DARIN
ITAR EXTORTION
(NYfile 116-

MAY 26 1966

MCT-17

REC- 50

EX-102

1837

15 MAY 25 1966

- 5 - Bureau
6 - Chicago (AM)
4 - Los Angeles (AM)
3 - New Orleans (AM)
3 - Washington Field (AM)
(copies continued)

51 JUN 9 1966

Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b7c

15

NY 166-1195

Copies Continued

7 - New York

(1 - 166-) (DARIN)
(1 - 166-)
(1 - 166-)
(1 - 166-)
(1 - 166-)

ReNYairtels, 3/24/66, 4/5/66, and 5/11/66.
Chicago airtel to the Bureau, 5/5/66.
Buairtel to NY, 5/19/66.
NY airtel to Bureau, 5/20/66.

Enclosed herewith for Los Angeles, New Orleans,
and WFO is one copy of FD 302 reflecting interview with
[REDACTED]

As indicated, referenced Bureau airtel of
5/19/66, interviews with victims captioned above have
been approved by the Bureau.

NY obtaining photographs of individuals which
will be furnished to interested offices to be exhibited
to victims in connection with extortion.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] has been mentioned as a potential subject
in connection with a compromise of at least two of the
above victims and in addition, is indicated as the "chicken"
in several other extortions, reflected in the enclosed
FD 302. WFO should give consideration to interview of
[REDACTED] in an effort to obtain information concerning
alleged compromise and extortion.
[REDACTED]

NY 166-1195

The NYO is opening separate cases under each of the above captions and results of investigations should be furnished under appropriate captions to the Bureau, Chicago and New York.

F B I

Date: 6/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (166-1778)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (166-1274)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
UNSUBS (3);
BOBBY DARIN - VICTIM
ITAR - EXTORTION

ReCGairtel to Director, 5/5/66, Page 6.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are photographs of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The Bureau desires that prompt interviews be conducted of [REDACTED] and entertainers BOBBY DARIN, [REDACTED]

(a) if an extortion scheme was actually perpetrated of them; (b) whether or not they can identify any photographs of subjects involved; (c) description of the subjects involved; and (d) their willingness to testify in court concerning the scheme.

- ③ Bureau
 1-Chicago (166-585)
 1-Cleveland
 2-Los Angeles (Encls. 5)
 1-New York (166-1195)
 1-New York

[REDACTED]
(10)

EX 109

REC-50

166-1737-2

Records
of case of Bobby Darin
Victim-Kidnap

JUN 15 1966

Approved: 50 JUN 23 1966
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

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Per

KINE

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 18

NY 166-1274

Interviews are to be conducted by mature, experienced agents.

[REDACTED] advised the Charlotte Office that during conversations with [REDACTED] BOBBY DARIN was named as one of the prominent victims of the [REDACTED] extortion racket.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by the Chicago Office at which time he advised that sometime in 1956, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A short time later when DARIN was appearing in Cleveland, Ohio, [REDACTED] approached him and posing as NYC police officers, extorted \$15,000 from him, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] received only \$2,500 from DARIN. To this date, [REDACTED] still has in his possession clothes belonging to DARIN, including a very expensive sports coat, dark in color, with fine red stripes. b7c

[REDACTED] had obtained clothing from BOBBY DARIN which included a sports coat, red in color with black stripes, or black in color with red stripes, a black mohair suit by Petracelli (Phonetic), other coats and suits and shoes. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] some of the clothes belonging to DARIN are in the suitcase. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also stated that he did not recall where the victim was extorted.

NY 166-1274

On 6/9/66, [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED]
that he ascertained from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] that BOBBY DARIN is in Los Angeles, Calif.,
[REDACTED]

Los Angeles locate and interview BOBBY DARIN as
set out above.

F B I

Date: 6/20/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (166-1778)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (166-1195) (166-1274)
SUBJECT: UNSUBS. (3);
BOBBY DARIN - VICTIM;
ITAR - EXTORTION

ReNYairtel to Bureau, 6/14/66.

[REDACTED] presently being interviewed in
[REDACTED] has indicated that it was
BOBBY DARIN's manager and not BOBBY DARIN who was compromised
and extorted.

NYO obtaining further details.

3-Bureau
1-Los Angeles (Info.)
1-Chicago (166-585) (Info.)
1-New York (166-1195)
1-New York (166-1274)

REC- 63

166-1337-3

4 JUN 21 1966

Approved: 141 JEM/cj
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

MAY Per

F B I

Date: 6/22/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (166-1778)
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (166-600)(RUC)
 RE: [REDACTED]
 UNSUBS (3)
 BOBBY DARIN - VICTIM
 ITAR-EXTORTION
 OO: NEW YORK

Re New York airtels to Bureau dated 5/20/66 and 6/14/66.

On 6/1/66, [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that BOBBY DARIN's true name is WALDEN R. CASSOTO, and his last known address was 10051 Valley Spring Lane, Toluca Lake, California with unlisted Telephone No. 766-5768. He reportedly has an apartment at 1175 York Avenue, Penthouse B-5, New York City, and his office is located at T N Music, 1313 North Vine, Hollywood, California, Telephone No. HO 4-6200. He is married to, but separated from SANDRA DEE and has one child.

AT TOLUCA LAKE, CALIFORNIA

On 6/3/66, an attempt was made to contact DARIN at 10051 Valley Spring Lane, but the handy man at the residence stated that DARIN no longer resides there. He

- ③ - Bureau
- 1 - Chicago (166-585)(info)(AM)
- 3 - New York (2 - 166-1274)(AM)
- (1 - 166-1195)
- 2 - Los Angeles
- (1 - 166-494)

(9)

NOT RECORDED

180 JUN 27 1966

JUN 24 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 166-1778-158

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-34094-34

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

LA 166-600

stated that DARIN could probably be reached through his office telephone number.

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

On 6/3/66, [REDACTED] and DARIN was not available, but [REDACTED] would be able to furnish information concerning DARIN's location.

On the above date, [REDACTED] was contacted and he advised [REDACTED] DARIN was presently working on a motion picture at Universal Studios. He inquired as to the reason for wanting to talk with DARIN and was told it was a personal matter and Agents desired to talk with DARIN alone. [REDACTED] was told that the purpose of the inquiry would be explained to Mr. DARIN in full before he had to say anything and that after hearing the Agents out. [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] stated he had confidence in the way the FBI would handle the matter and would, therefore, arrange passes for Agents to interview DARIN alone at Universal Studios on 6/7/66.

AT UNIVERSAL CITY, CALIFORNIA

On 6/7/66, DARIN was interviewed in his trailer at Universal Pictures Co., Inc., Universal City, by SAs [REDACTED] He was apprised fully of the information desired and was told that information had been received that he had been extorted for \$15,000 by two individuals who had represented themselves as New York City policemen at Cleveland, Ohio some time in 1965 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He was further advised that the individual [REDACTED] reportedly had an expensive dark sport coat with a red stripe that had formerly belonged to DARIN.

Mr. DARIN stated the information was not true; [REDACTED] and that he had not been extorted by anyone. He stated to [REDACTED]

LA 166-600

the best of his knowledge he was not in Cleveland, Ohio at any time in 1965 and did not appear in any night clubs or similar establishments during that year.

DARIN was exhibited the photographs of 19 individuals, including those of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and he stated he did not recognize any of those people; did not know them, and had never seen nor been in contact with any of them.

[REDACTED] the interview had been a "traumatic" experience for him, but he wanted the Agents to know that he had nothing to hide and requested that Agents contact his attorney because he (the attorney) was anxious about the matter. Mr. DARIN was told that if he wished to talk to his attorney, to call him and if the attorney had any questions the Agents would attempt to answer them. Mr. DARIN attempted to telephonically contact his attorney, but he was not in his office.

DARIN stated he appreciated the way the Agents had handled the matter because any publicity of this nature, even though false, could do irreparable harm to his career, and that if he could be of any further assistance to the FBI, he would do so. b7c

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

[REDACTED] he had determined that DARIN was not in Cleveland, Ohio in 1965 and that DARIN, as a matter of practice, periodically disposes of his clothing by contributing it to the Assistance League and that his suits and sport coats usually have a monogram in the inside pocket which would be the only explanation that he could think of as to how [REDACTED] could have the dark sport coat in his possession.

[REDACTED] a number of celebrities and it is not unusual for allegations to be made against them. He stated if he could assist the FBI any further, he would be happy to do so.

Since the Department's policy, according to New York

LA 166-600

airtel to the Bureau dated 5/20/66, is to authorize prosecution only in those cases where the victim is willing to testify and DARIN has denied being involved in the activities as alleged, no report is being submitted in this matter.

An FD 302 containing complete results of the interview of DARIN, which is paraphrased in this communication, is being placed in the Los Angeles file.

7/11/66

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (166-1274)

From: Director, FBI (166-1278)

UNSUB aka

Manager of BOBBY DARIN - VICTIM
ITAR - EXTORTION

ReNYairtel 7/8/66.

In view of lack of clear-cut violation with respect to the manager of Bobby Darin, the Bureau concurs with recommendation of the New York Office that no interview of Darin's manager be conducted at this time.

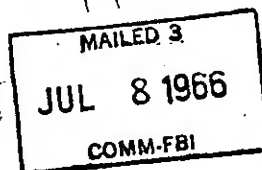
- 1 - Charlotte (166-182)
- 1 - Chicago (166-585)
- 1 - Los Angeles (166-600)

7/8
7/8

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(7)

53 JUL 19 1966



MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7c

FBI

DATE: 7/8/66

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (166-1837)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (166-1274)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
UNSUB, aka

Manager of BOBBY DARIN -VICTIM
ITAR-EXTORTION

Title "changed" to reflect Unsub aka [redacted] and to "change" identity of Victim to reflect Victim as Manager of BOBBY DARIN. Title previously carried as "UNSUBS (3); BOBBY DARIN - VICTIM; ITAR-EXTORTION".

- 3-Bureau (166-1770)
- 1-Charlotte (166-102) (INFO)
- 3-Chicago (1-166-505)
- 2-Los Angeles (166-600) (1-166-494)
- 3-New York (166-1274) (1-166-1195)

EX 110

MCT-8

1 JUL 9 1966

Approved: JFM/cl Sent Special Agent in Charge

M

Per

C C. Wick

_____ bought two suits and two sport coats from an individual known to _____ as _____ furnished the following information which he stated was statements which _____ made.

b7c
b7d

[redacted] stated that he assumed that the Manager was not extorted because there was no "poke" to be used as evidence by the "shake men". [redacted] stated that he has never heard that BOBBY DAREN was compromised or extorted.

NY 166-1274

[REDACTED] added to his knowledge, [REDACTED] never worked with the extortion ring. [REDACTED] bought the clothes from [REDACTED] was staying at the Ohio East Hotel, Ohio Street, Chicago.

Since it does not appear there is a clear cut violation involving the Manager of BOBBY DARIN, it is the recommendation of the NYO that no interview of DARIN'S Manager be conducted at this time.

LEADS:

CHICAGO

At Chicago, Illinois

Should attempt through [REDACTED] to identify [REDACTED]

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will conduct appropriate checks, [REDACTED] in an attempt to identify [REDACTED]

SAC, Chicago (166-625)

10/7/66

Director, FBI (166-1837) - 5

UNSUB, aka

REC-127

EX-108

Manager of BOBBY DARIN - VICTIM
ITAR - EXTORTION

ReNYairtel to the Bureau dated 7/8/66, and Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 9/29/66.

Inasmuch as there appears to be no Federal violation in this case, Bureau approval is not being granted for the interview of the manager of Bobby Darin. No further investigation should be conducted concerning this matter unless information is received in the future that indicates a Federal violation has occurred. If such information is received in the future, the Bureau should be expeditiously advised and the case re-opened and investigation again instituted.

- 1 - New York (166-1274)
- 1 - Los Angeles (166-600)

b7c

MAILED 19
OCT 7 1966
COMM-FBI

9/11/66
(6)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

62 OCT 13 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/29/66

FROM : *you* SAC, CHICAGO (166-625) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUB, aka
[REDACTED]
Manager of BOBBY DARIN - VICTIM
ITAR - EXTORTION
(OO: Chicago)

Re New York airtel to the Bureau dated 7/8/66,
and Bureau airtel to New York dated 7/11/66.

Efforts to identify the captioned Unsub have been
negative.

In an effort to finally resolve this matter, Bureau
approval is requested for Los Angeles to interview the manager
of BOBBY DARIN.

b7c

- ② - Bureau
 - 1 - Los Angeles (166-600) (Info)
 - 1 - New York (166-1274) (Info)
 - 1 - Chicago
- [REDACTED]
- (5)

REC-48

116-111-5

SEP 30 1966

[REDACTED]



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

April 12, 1968

BY LIAISON

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

Bobby Darin
Reference is made to your name check request concerning entertainers and athletic figures.

The central files of the FBI contain no pertinent derogatory information identifiable with Chuck Connors, Harmon Killebrew, Sal Mineo and Gary Player.

The fingerprint files of the Identification Division of the FBI contain no arrest data identifiable with the above individuals based upon background information submitted in connection with this name check request.

Attached are separate memoranda concerning the following individuals:

Polly Bergen
Dan Blocker
Janet Leigh Brandt
Paddy Chayefsky

James Cozzens

Bobby Darin

Jimmy Durante

Bob Hope

NOT RECORDED

APR 15 1968

APR 16 1968

A copy of this communication has not been sent to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct) - Enclosures (8)
1 - Mr. Gale (sent direct) - Enclosures (8)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

57 APR 19 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOW IN PERSON

**The Sensational
and Exciting . . .**

Bobby Darin

Star of TV, Movies,
Recordings

Plus a Great 1 Hour Show
2 Orchestras for Dancing

**Our Downstairs "Speakeasy" Lounges
are Now Open Every Day & Nite!**

Member
Diners
Club

Casino Royal

Member
American
Express
Hilton Carte
Blanche

14th & H St. N.W. NA. 8-7700.

FREE PARKING CAPITAL GARAGE



Washington Post
May 24, 1960

ENCLOSURE

62-31615-1141

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Student Reaction to President's
Cambodia Statement

During the afternoon of May 11, 1970, and on May 12, 1970, documentary films featuring an address by former war correspondent David Schoenbrun, entitled "How We Got In and How We Can Get Out," concerning the Vietnam war, were shown several times.

The President of USC has given students the option of attending class as usual, take an "incomplete," or take the present grade. As of May 12, 1970, classes at USC reported near normal attendance.

At noon on May 12, 1970, approximately 400 USC students marched from the campus to the Los Angeles City Hall as an anti-war protest. An alleged 50,000 letters addressed to President Richard Nixon were carried by the students during this march and deposited on the steps of the City Hall. Later these letters were taken to the U. S. Post Office for mailing. These letters allegedly are from USC students and residents of the surrounding community objecting to the United States' military action in Cambodia. The march was orderly and participants obeyed all traffic signals. Students carried a banner which read "50,000 letters for peace," at the head of the march.

Calif
Calif This march reached the City Hall at approximately 3:30 p.m., where an estimated crowd of 600 heard anti-war speeches from students, political peace candidates, and Los Angeles City Councilman Thomas Bradley. Entertainer Bobby Darin addressed the crowd and said he was starting a project called "Phone For Peace." He urged the crowd to telephone the White House in Washington, D. C., and leave a peace message for President Nixon. Darin expressed the hope that a tie-up at the White House switchboard would cause the President to take notice. The crowd dispersed at 5:00 p.m. Monitors picked up all trash and urged participants not to leave their cars overparked at parking meters. This demonstration occurred without violence or incident and no arrests were made.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
May 13, 1970

STUDENT REACTION TO PRESIDENT'S
CAMBODIA STATEMENT

The following events occurred on May 12, 1970,
at various college campuses throughout the southern
California area:

University of Southern
California (USC)

Students and faculty members at USC who are
opposed to the demonstrations and the closing of colleges
and universities across the nation formed the "blue button"
organization on the USC campus. This organization circulated
blue buttons throughout the campus and placed numerous posters
at strategic locations and distributed leaflets on the campus
which stated:

"A blue button means an open campus.
Tired of strikes and mobs? Wear a
blue button. Tired of closed and/or
disrupted classes? Wear a blue button.
Tired of having radicals control your
campus life? Wear a blue button. If
you are here to learn, wear the blue
button of an open campus! Your education
depends upon it! "

Also posted at various locations on the USC
campus were cartoons of long haired, bearded youths carrying
picket signs inscribed "Burning the campuses causes air
pollution."

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5TEK/DA/AHR
ON 9-12-79

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Declaration

DATE 12/17/79 606/20

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NR 015 LA ENCODE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

8:20 PM NITEL 5-12-70 FMK/REF

MAY 12 1970

TO DIRECTOR

TELETYPE

FROM LOS ANGELES (100-73462) (P)

REACTION TO PRESIDENT'S CAMBODIA STATEMENT ~~STAR~~ VIDEA - INLET

SUMMARY OF EVENTS ON VARIOUS CAMPUSES MAY TWELVE

--UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (USC)--

STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS USC OPPOSED TO DEMONSTRATIONS AND

CLOSING OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES ACROSS NATION FORMED "BLUE

BUTTON" ORGANIZATION ON USC CAMPUS. CIRCULATING BLUE BUTTONS, AND

NUMEROUS POSTERS AND LEAFLETS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED ON USC CAMPUS

WHICH STATE:

"A BLUE BUTTON MEANS AN OPEN CAMPUS. TIRED OF STRIKES AND

NOBST WEAR A BLUE BUTTON. TIRED OF CLOSED AND/OR DISRUPTED

CLASSES? WEAR A BLUE BUTTON. TIRED OF HAVING RADICALS CONTROL

OUR CAMPUS LIFE? WEAR A BLUE BUTTON. IF YOU ARE HERE TO

LEARN, WEAR THE BLUE BUTTON OF AN OPEN CAMPUS! YOUR EDUCATION

DEPENDS ON IT!"

ALSO POSTED AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS ACROSS USC CAMPUS WERE

END PAGE ONE

15 MAY 20 1970

cc-3014
Admin deleted
58 JUN 2 1970
571

JUN 12 1 40 PM '70

COMM. DIV.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PAGE TWO

LA 100-75452

CARTOONS OF LONG HAIR ED BEARDED YOUTH CARRYING PICKET SIGN READING, "BURNING THE CAMPUS CAUSES AIR POLLUTION."

SEVERAL TIMES DURING P.M. OF MAY ELEVEN LAST AND AGAIN MAY TWELVE INSTANT DOCUMENTARY FILM FEATURING ADDRESS BY FORMER WAR CORRESPONDENT DAVID SCHOENBRUN, TITLED, "HOW WE GOT IN AND HOW WE CAN GET OUT," CONCERNING VIETNAM WAR, HAS BEEN SHOWN.

USC PRESIDENT HAS GIVEN STUDENTS OPTIONS AS TO ATTEND CLASS AS USUAL, TAKE AN "INCOMPLETE", TAKE PRESENT GRADE. CLASSES REPORTED TO BE NEAR NORMAL ATTENDANCE.

AT TWELVE NOON THIS DATE, APPROXIMATELY FOUR HUNDRED USC STUDENTS MARCHED FROM USC CAMPUS TO LOS ANGELES CITY HALL AS AN ANTI WAR PROTEST AN ALLEGED FIFTY THOUSAND LETTERS ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON CARRIED BY STUDENTS AND DEPOSITED ON STEPS OF CITY HALL, LATER TAKEN TO POST OFFICE FOR MAILING, LETTERS ALLEGED TO BE FROM USC STUDENTS AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITY OBJECTING TO CAMBODIAN ACTIONS. MARCH ORDERLY, OBEYING ALL TRAFFIC SIGNALS, AND LED BY BANNER PROCLAIMING "FIFTY THOUSAND LETTERS FOR PEACE." MARCHERS REACHED CITY HALL THREE THIRTY PM AND CROWD OF SIX HUNDRED HEARD ANTI WAR SPEECHES FROM STUDENTS, POLITICAL PEACE CANDIDATES, AND LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCILMAN THOMAS BRADLEY. ENTERTAINER BOBBY DARIN ADDRESSED THE CROWD.

END PAGE TWO

CMJE

UNIP

PAGE THREE

LA 100-75462

STATING HE WAS STARTING A PROJECT CALLED "PHONE FOR PEACE," AND
URGED THE CROWD TO PHONE THE WHITEHOUSE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND LEAVE
A PEACE MESSAGE FOR THE PRESIDENT. DARIN EXPRESSED HOPE THAT A TIE-
UP IN THE WHITEHOUSE SWITCHBOARD WOULD CAUSE PRESIDENT TO TAKE NOTICE.
CROWD DISPERSED AT FIVE PM AND GATHERING WAS WITHOUT INCIDENT.
MONITORS PICKED UP ALL TRASH AND URGED PARTICIPANTS NOT TO LEAVE CARS
OVERPARKED ON METERS.

END PAGE THREE

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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62-112228-26-247 pgs 4-9

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F B I

Date: 3/26/65

Transmit the following in _____

VIA AIRTEL

Proposed March From Selma
To Montgomery, Ala 3/21/65

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-12831) (44-14106)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (SEIMA) (44-557) (56-45) (P)

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION
(Bufile 44-12831)
Mobile file 44-557)

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION
(Bufile 44-14106)
Mobile file 56-45)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-18-85 BY SP7 mac/mrm
156-344dc 5/10/91 #293,957
345118

Reference is made to Mobile airtel of 3/19/65,
transmitting letterhead memoranda, pertaining to Dallas
County and Montgomery County.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 20 copies
of supplemental memorandum through 3/25/65; and five copies
of this letterhead memorandum being furnished Atlanta.

This source who provided information regarding
the United Klans of America, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan,
Inc. (UK, KKK) and who [redacted] the Klan,
was [redacted]

REC-6

NOT RECORDED

191 APR 14 1965

MAR 29 1965

- ① - Bureau (Enc. 20) (RM)
② - Atlanta (Enc. 5) (RM)
③ - Mobile (44-557) (2 - 56-45) (1 - 100-1472) (1 - 157-192)
④ - 100-2827 (1 - 157-367) (1 - 44-1144) (1 - 44-439)
⑤ - 100-452 (1 - 62-756)
⑥ - [redacted] (17)

ENCLOSURE

69 APR 10 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-12831-764

AC 44-557

MO 56-45

During the racial demonstrations, there were numerous alleged threats, some innocuous and otherwise, against Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and Governor GEORGE C. WALLACE of Alabama. Notification orally given to appropriate agencies upon receipt.

The Agents participating in the surveillance at Selma, Alabama, were SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED], SA [REDACTED] AND SA [REDACTED]

Agents who participated in the observations during the course of the march were SA [redacted] SA [redacted]

[illegible]

All Agents assigned to the Selma Special participated in observation at the climax of the march in Montgomery, Ala., 3/25/65. During the course of the demonstration, the information was currently provided or was known to Acting AAG JOHN DOAR, and Departmental Attorneys FRANK DUNRAUGH and WALKER JOHNSON.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama
March 26, 1965

SP7 mac/ym
215167 C-245118
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-18-85 BY 66 R/pw

Re: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

2/15/18
1565-000/pdc
5/10/81
#293,955

The information set forth herein will supplement information set forth in previous letterhead memorandum dated March 19, 1965.

AT SELMA, ALABAMA

No activity was observed during the early morning hours of March 19, 1965, at Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama.

At 10:59 a.m., March 19, 1965, a group of approximately 575 individuals left the Brown Chapel AME Church, three abreast, and walked to the City Hall, Selma, Alabama, at Alabama and Franklin Streets. They were led by James Orange, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); an unknown white Rabbi; and an unidentified Negro. Captain J. Wilson Baker, Director of Public Safety, Selma, Alabama, led the demonstrators in a police car and afforded protection. Three Alabama State Troopers were also observed.

At 11:07 a.m., this group was led up on the City Hall steps and sang freedom songs.

At 11:16 a.m., an unidentified Negro minister addressed the group. A prayer was offered and short speeches were given by unknown Negroes and whites. The group was approximately 50 per cent white. The speakers were heard to thank Captain Baker for the "privilege of walking to City Hall." The group was addressed by one Milton Reed, a Negro male, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), who gave the principal address and prayed "for strength to continue on in the movement."

44-28544-374
ENCLOSURE

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS
COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

At 11:31 a.m. the group locked arms, singing "We Shall Overcome." Thereafter the group formed in lines of three's and returned to Brown Chapel over the same route. The demonstration was peaceful and orderly and no incidents occurred.

At 1:17 p.m., March 19, 1965, Lieutenant [REDACTED] Selma Police Department, Selma, Alabama, advised that a group of demonstrators planned to march that afternoon on Mayor Joseph Smitherman's home at 603 Sixth Avenue, Selma.

At 1:51 p.m., CST, March 19, 1965, Bureau Agents observed a continuous flow of people arriving in the general vicinity of Mayor Smitherman's home. Throughout the next few minutes, numerous individuals began to arrive in the vicinity of the Mayor's home; most were young students and 90 per cent of these individuals were white. A news source advised that a minister had stated at the Brown Chapel AME Church that they were attempting to send approximately four hundred people to the Mayor's home to engage in this picketing.

James Orange, SNCC, also advised that this was the demonstrators' plan and Orange was observed in the vicinity of the Brown Chapel AME Church leading individuals into numerous cars as quickly as possible.

There was an incident at 2:08 p.m., CST, when a local resident was observed to strike a minister in the vicinity of Mayor Smitherman's home. This individual was taken into custody by the Selma Police Department and was identified to be one [REDACTED] white male, born [REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED] Selma, Alabama. He was charged with assault and battery. The victim was one Reverend [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

As of 3 p.m., CST, Captain J. Wilson Baker advised he had taken into "protective custody" approximately 250 demonstrators. These individuals were loaded into buses and transferred to the City Hall for their own protection. No charges were placed on these persons and as of that time they were being held in the parking lot of the City Building under protective custody.

At 4:37 p.m., these demonstrators were filed into the City Courtroom, led by Captain J. Wilson Baker. Baker advised that these individuals were moved into the building for their own convenience and he desired to release them as soon as possible.

At 11:55 p.m., Captain Baker announced to the group that they were free to leave. He said he had telephonically contacted Reverend James Bevel, SCLC staff, and Bevel had told him if these persons were allowed to return to the Brown Chapel AME Church, he, Bevel, would keep them at the church. Two white males and two white females left the group and were taken to the Brown Chapel AME Church in Captain Baker's personal car. Others of this group remained at the Community Center. Of the 250 individuals taken into protective custody all but four remained in the Negro Community Center adjacent to the Selma Police Department.

As of 5:30 p.m., approximately thirty individuals, mostly children, were in the Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma; twenty-five persons were in the church parsonage; and approximately forty were on the outside of the church. Most of these individuals were Negroes.

Reverend James Bevel announced that a mass meeting would be held at the Brown Chapel AME Church in Selma at 7:30 p.m. that date.

**REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION**

At 7:30 p.m., March 19, 1965, the mass meeting at the Brown Chapel AME Church commenced. As the individuals entered the church, they were given a slip of paper stating to the effect that all residents of Dallas County over twenty-one years of age who desired to make the entire march should report to the First Baptist Church at 9 a.m., March 20, 1965. The mass meeting ended at 10:31 p.m. No incidents were reported and there was no further action.

The "Voter Registration Appearance Book" was maintained at the Dallas County Courthouse during the day of March 19, 1965. The County Courthouse closed at 4:30 p.m., March 19, 1965. The following numbers were issued to individuals signing the book on the dates indicated:

March 15, 1965; first number issued 2610,
last number issued 2696,
total - 85 Negroes
2 whites

March 16, 1965; first number issued 2697,
last number issued 2711,
all Negroes

March 17, 1965; first number issued 2712,
last number issued 2717,
total - 4 Negroes
2 whites

March 18, 1965; first number issued 2718,
last number issued 2719,
both Negroes.

March 19, 1965; no numbers issued.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

Observation of the area in the vicinity of the Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama, on the morning of March 20, 1965, revealed no activity and no build-up of racial demonstrations.

At 8:15 a.m., CST, twenty people were observed inside the church and there were no other people in the immediate area.

At 9:24 a.m., CST, approximately 250 persons who had been held "in protective custody" on March 19, 1965, arrived at Brown Chapel AME Church. These people were held on March 19, 1965, for a short time by Public Safety Director J. Wilson Baker when they refused to leave the Negro Community Center, where they were being detained, after being instructed to do so.

A news source advised that a press conference would be held regarding the Selma-Montgomery March at 11 a.m. at the First Baptist Church, Selma, Alabama.

At 12:10 p.m., this news conference terminated. Shirley Mesher of the Western Region of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) at San Francisco, California, advised that the three hundred people that would march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, had not been selected as of this time. A meeting would be held, according to Mesher, at 1 p.m. on that date at the Brown Chapel AME Church to make this decision. Mesher also stated that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Reverend James Bevel; and Reverend Andrew Young, all of the SCLC staff, would hold a press conference at 5 p.m. on the night of March 20, 1965, and a final press conference would be held at 11 p.m. at the Brown Chapel AME Church.

Mesher stated that a church service would be held at 7:30 a.m., March 21, 1965, at the Brown Chapel AME Church. Marchers would then organize at the church and embark on the proposed march at 9 a.m., CST. He furnished the following agenda for this march:

DEMONSTRATORS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

Sunday,
March 21, 1965

Leave Brown Chapel AME Church
9 a.m.; first stop is Watkins
Field approximately eleven
miles out of Selma; a mass
meeting to be held that night.

Monday,
March 22, 1965

Marchers will march approxi-
mately twelve miles to Steele's
Field.

Tuesday,
March 23, 1965

Demonstrators will march to
the Baptist Church located on
the North side of U. S. Highway
80 (exact mileage was not known
by Mesher).

Wednesday,
March 24, 1965

Demonstrators will march eight
miles to a point of encampment
not yet decided on; mass
meeting to be held that evening.

Thursday,
March 25, 1965

March at 9 a.m. to reach the
Capitol Building in Montgomery,
Alabama, by 12 noon. A rally
is scheduled at 1 p.m. on the
Capitol grounds and the demonstra-
tors will disperse at 3 p.m.

Mesher also advised that the communications center
for this march in Montgomery area is to be at the Dexter
Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery. Two telephones have
been installed in Selma, Alabama, for individuals seeking
information regarding the march. These numbers would be
872-4506 and 872-4485.

At 1:05 p.m., March 20, 1965, Reverend James
Bevel, SCLC, advised that the demonstrators contemplated
a march on that date to the St. Paul Episcopal Church,
Selma, Alabama. Bevel said a service would be held at
this church at 1:30 p.m. and if not admitted to the
church, the service would be conducted in the street
directly in front of the church.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

At 1:20 p.m. a group of approximately two hundred individuals left the Brown Chapel AME Church and marched south on Sylvan Street. These individuals were confronted by Captain J. Wilson Baker, Director of Public Safety, approximately one block from the church. Captain Baker explained that he could not guarantee protection and for their own safety he advised them to disperse.

At 1:29 p.m. the group left the confrontation and returned to the Brown Chapel AME Church. As of 1:45 p.m. the group was congregated in front of the church singing freedom songs.

A news source advised that Gary Merrill, Hollywood actor, would be on the scene in Selma and would participate in the march on March 21, 1965. *101-8*
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At 5:11 p.m., Bureau Agents observed a large quantity of foodstuffs and other supplies being stored in the basement of the First Baptist Church at the corner of Sylvan Street and Jeff Davis Avenue for the benefit of the marchers; however, the origin of these goods had not been established.

A mass meeting started at 7:30 p.m., CST, at the Brown Chapel AME Church with approximately 650 individuals in attendance. The meeting was very informal and no civil rights leaders were present. Three Negro clergymen and one white clergyman were the speakers. Plans for the march to Montgomery, Alabama, were discussed and the group sang freedom songs. The meeting ended at 11:20 p.m.

During the course of the evening an incident occurred wherein information was received at 8:19 p.m. that one Leo Haley had been attacked near the First Baptist Church, Selma, Alabama. Records of the Good

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Samaritan Hospital at Selma, Alabama, revealed [REDACTED] to be a white male, age [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]. He is a student at [REDACTED]. He was treated at 9 p.m. and released. He advised that he was attacked about 8:15 p.m. and described his assailants as two white males.

It is to be noted in case entitled "HOSEA WILLIAMS, ET AL., Plaintiffs, vs. HONORABLE GEORGE C. WALLACE, as Governor of the State of Alabama, ET AL., Defendants," Civil Action No. 2181-N, that the plaintiffs asked for a writ of injunction against the defendants and submitted a proposed plan for march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama. The plan, as filed in U. S. District Court, Montgomery, Alabama, is as follows:

"1. The march will commence on Friday, March 19, 1965 at 10:30 A.M. or any day thereafter provided that Plaintiffs will provide at least 48 hours advance notice of the march to Defendants, the United States, and the Court.

"2. The number of persons marching will be as follows:

"A. There will be no limitation on the number of marchers within the cities of Selma and Montgomery and along the 4-lane portions of Route 80-East between Selma and Montgomery.

"B. The number of marchers will not exceed 300 persons on the 2-lane portion of Route 80.

"3. The following are the approximate distances to be covered each day:

"A. First day-march approximately 11 miles stopping at a designated private field with permission of owner which has already been granted;

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- "B. Second day-march approximately 11 miles stopping at a designated field with permission of the owner which already has been granted;
- "C. Third day-march approximately 17 miles stopping at a designated building and adjoining field with permission of owners which has already been granted;
- "D. Fourth day-march 8 miles to the western part of Montgomery stopping at an area tentatively selected and to be designated.
- "E. Fifth day-march from western part of Montgomery to the Capitol.
- "F. Large tents will be erected at the campsites by professionals. Meetings and song festivals may be held at campsites.

"4. Route of march in the City of Selma: Starting at Brown's Chapel A.M.E. Church on Sylvan Street proceeding south on Sylvan to Alabama, then West on Alabama to Broad (Highway 80-East), then South on Broad Street across Edmund Pettus Bridge along Highway 80-East to Montgomery. The march in the City will be conducted in the streets.

"5. Route in the City of Montgomery: Marchers will enter the City following Route 80 until it becomes Fairview Avenue and continue on Fairview to Oak Street turning north on Oak Street to Jeff Davis Avenue; then East on Jeff Davis to Holt Street; then North on Holt to Mobile Street; then on Mobile to Montgomery; then Northeast on Montgomery to Court Square then up Dexter Avenue to Capitol. The March in the city will be in the streets.

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"6. On the highway, the marchers will proceed on shoulders of the road walking on the left side facing automobile traffic. They will march along road shoulders two abreast and employ single files at places where the shoulder is narrow and on bridges without sidewalks. The marchers will be organized in separate groups of approximately 50 persons (or less) and each group will be under the supervision of a designated group leader.

"7. The following supporting services will be provided:

- "A. Food;
- "B. Truck-borne washing and toilet facilities;
- "C. Litter and garbage pickup by truck along route and at campsites.
- "D. Ambulance and first aid service;
- "E. Transportation for return to Selma of those marchers in excess of the 300 (or fewer) persons who will continue on the march after the first day. Transportation will also be available for some persons who will join the group on the last day to complete march by entry into Montgomery.
- "F. Lines of communication among the marchers and leaders and certain supporting services will be established by walkie-talkie radios and other means.

"8. Liason will be established between designated leaders of the march and such state and local officials as the agencies concerned shall designate.

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"9. A mass meeting will be held in front of the Alabama State Capitol on the day the marchers enter Montgomery. There will be a speakers' stand with loudspeakers in the street in front of the Capitol. The audience will be on the sidewalks and in the street in front of the Capitol as well as on the Capitol steps. The audience will be directed not to walk on the grass around the Capitol unless the state permits this. The formal program will be conducted between approximately 12 noon and 3:00 P.M.

"10. Following completion of the outdoor program:

"A. Not more than 20 persons will enter the Capitol Building, proceed to the Governor's office, seek an audience with the Governor and present a petition.

"B. Transportation away from the Capitol grounds will be provided by leaders of the march to various destinations including transportation terminals.

"11. The march will be orderly and peaceful and otherwise observe the highest standards of dignity and decorum."

On March 17, 1965, the U.S. District Court, Montgomery, Alabama, ordered and decreed that pending further notice of the Court, GEORGE C. WALLACE, as Governor of the State of Alabama; ALBERT J. LINGO, as Director of Public Safety for the State of Alabama; and JAMES G. CLARK, JR., as Sheriff of Dallas County, Alabama, and their successors in office, were restrained from arresting, harassing, threatening, or in any way interfering with the efforts to march or walk by the Plaintiffs and others who may join with them along U.S. Highway 80 from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama, or from otherwise obstructing, impeding, or interfering with the peaceful nonviolent efforts by the Plaintiffs in protesting and demonstrating by assembling and by

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marching along U. S. Highway 80 from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama, as the proposed march filed by the Plaintiffs.

The order further indicated that the Defendants were restrained and enjoined from failing to provide police protection for the Plaintiffs and others who may join with them in their march.

During the morning of March 21, 1965, Bureau Agents observed the situation at the Brown Chapel AME Church and at the First Baptist Church, Selma, Alabama, where it was noted preparations were being made for the march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama. Physical examinations were provided to a number of the individuals who wanted to participate in the march at the First Baptist Church, Selma, Alabama.

Information was received that all of the marchers leaving Selma, Alabama, were not to continue on the trip to Montgomery. Ten buses had been chartered to transport those not wishing to continue on to Montgomery from the camp site back to Selma, Alabama. The National Guard had been assigned supervision of loading, transporting, and unloading of marchers returning to Selma, Alabama.

65 70
member of Southern Christian Leadership Conference
The march started at 12:46 p.m., CST, March 21, 1965, with approximately 2900 civil rights demonstrators participating at the origin. The march was led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Reverend Douglas Reese; Reverend Ralph Abernathy, all of SCLC; John Robert Lewis, Chairman of SNCC; Reverend Richard Millard, Diocese Bishop of the California Episcopal Church; and Rabbi Abraham Hirsch of New York City. *A/R*
NEG Cager Lee, grandfather of Jimmy Lee Jackson, Negro male, who was shot in the civil rights demonstration at Marion, Alabama, February 18, 1965, was also observed in the front ranks of the march.

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The marching line was approximately one-half mile long. The marchers were followed by military jeeps and four military trucks, all manned by military personnel.

The marchers stopped to allow news coverage to photograph the marchers immediately on the eastern side of the Edmund Pettus Bridge. Two Negro males participating in the march were carrying American and United Nations flags.

At 1:45 p.m. the civil rights demonstrators stopped for a "rest break" adjacent to the Flamingo Trailer Sales, approximately one and eight-tenths miles out of the Selma City Limits. Three large tents were observed being erected on Camp Site No. 1, approximately seven miles on the outskirts of Selma.

Numerous marchers were observed during the afternoon to drop out of the march. These marchers were picked up by private automobiles and rental trucks and transported back to the Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama, where the march originated.

During the afternoon hours numerous cars were observed along the march route with anti-integration signs, some of which were as follows:

"Johnson Imported Beatniks to our City";
"No Trespassing";
"No Commies";
"No Niggers."

Other vehicles were observed with Confederate flags.

At 3:11 p.m., Bureau Agents at the Brown Chapel AME Church observed a lone white male arrive in the area on foot and walk into the Brown Chapel AME Church. This individual had been observed earlier on Highway 80 East hurling insults at the passing marchers. He was identified

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through the Selma Police Department as [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], Alabama. He was detained by the Selma Police Department. b7c

At 5:07 p.m. the marching group, numbering at this time between 1500 and 1800, entered Camp Site No. 1 approximately seven miles east of Selma, Alabama, off Route 80 East. There was no further activity at the tent site during the night.

As of 8 p.m., CST, March 21, 1965, all of the marchers except three hundred who would continue the march to Montgomery were being removed from the camp site by buses. They were taken by buses and trucks to approximately four miles from Selma where they boarded a train that took them to Selma, Alabama, and where they would thereafter march to the Brown Chapel AME Church, Sylvan Street, and disperse from there.

The marchers were detained at Selma, Alabama, without incident at approximately 8:45 p.m. A short meeting was held at the Brown Chapel Church after their return to Selma. The crowd dispersed at approximately 9:45 p.m.

Racial demonstrators spent the night at Camp Site No. 1 approximately seven miles east of Selma, Alabama, off Highway 80 East.

At 5:42 a.m., March 22, 1965, the demonstrators started camp activity, food being brought in by truck.

At 8:04 a.m., the demonstrators formed eight abreast, and marched to Highway 80 East, where they turned en route to Montgomery, Alabama. Approximately three hundred to four hundred demonstrators made up this group, marching eight abreast in the west-bound lane of Highway 80 East. The east-bound lane remained open for traffic. The group was led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Reverend Andrew Young; Reverend James Bevel; and Reverend Ralph Abernathy, all of SCLC; and James Lewis of SNCC. These leaders had spent the night at the

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camp site with the demonstrators.

As the group moved on to the highway, it was observed that 95 per cent of these individuals were young people in their late teens or early twenties. The group was 75 per cent Negro. A number of them were carrying American flags and United Nations flags. At the head of the column were an Avis Rental truck carrying newsmen, a truck being used as a medical unit, and also an ambulance and a large truck carrying a portable latrine.

At 8:47 a.m., March 22, 1965, this group took a "break" near the Southside High School on Highway 80 East.

As of 9:07 a.m., March 22, 1965, the group continued their march toward Montgomery, Alabama, eight abreast, on Highway 80 East. Their location at this time was nine and one-tenth miles east of Selma.

At 9:37 a.m. the column of marchers was joined by U. S. Army bomb demolition unit. This unit took a position at the head of the line.

Carloads and truckloads of civil rights workers from the Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama, left the church periodically and joined the march and at 10:27 a.m., the march consisted of 451 civil rights workers plus an additional 150 civil rights workers in staff automobiles and trucks with about 100 newsmen covering the march.

At 10:55 a.m., civil rights workers stopped for a break. This break was taken immediately in front of a white residence occupied by one Belton Burnett at Tyler, Alabama. During this break, Reverend Andrew Young, SCLC staff, was observed giving instructions to the civil rights workers. Young stated when the march reached the two-lane highway approximately four and one-tenth miles from the rest point the marchers would be cut down to three hundred. The Negro marchers complained, stating they

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wanted to walk the entire distance and that if anyone was to be cut from the march, it should be the white people present; as this was "a Negro march." Reverend Young, however, disagreed for the first reason that the white people "mean protection for us," as the military and United States Government employees would give better protection with the white people present and further that the whites have been in the civil rights movement since the beginning and it would be unfair to delete them from the march.

It was also noted that Camp Site No. 2 was located approximately twenty-three miles from Selma, Alabama, at Steel's field. This particular piece of property is owned by Rosa Steele, a Negro female, and consists of approximately fifteen acres located on Highway 80 East.

At 11:30 a.m., the civil rights workers were preparing the site for the camp. The mobile health center donated by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union was also observed to be under construction on this site.

At 12:10 p.m., the civil rights marchers were approaching the two-lane pavement of Highway 80 East. The civil rights demonstrators were some thirteen miles east of Selma, Alabama, near the Dallas County Road 19. The group continued to be led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Reverend Ralph Abernathy. Also in the front ranks of this march were Reverend Andrew Young and two unidentified white ministers. Major General Carl C. Turner was observed walking near the head of the column of marchers.

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At 12:45 p.m., Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., completed a press conference held during the time that the racial demonstrators were taking rest breaks. He said, "The finding of six bombs (recently) in Birmingham, Alabama, is a ghastly manifestation of force in Alabama. Alabama has developed into an island of terror. Violence is aided and abetted by officers in Alabama." King was also heard to state that on Thursday, March 25, 1965, at noon on the Capitol grounds at Montgomery, Alabama, a milestone in democracy will be reached.

At 1:46 p.m., it was observed that racial demonstrators were lined up, three abreast, on the left lane of Highway 80 East facing traffic. The civil rights vehicles accompanying the march were using the right lane of Highway 80 East.

At 2:03 p.m. the march was temporarily halted at the Old Creek Bridge to direct traffic, which ultimately resulted in thirty-one cars being immobile.

At 2:18 p.m. a detachment of Military Police (MP) conducted a "head count" of the marchers. It was determined that at that time there were 308 civil rights marchers and of this number 22 were white.

At 5:36 p.m., CST, the head of the column of racial demonstrators arrived at Camp Site No. 2.

At 5:40 p.m., all of the marchers in the civil rights demonstration were at the camp site.

There was no mass meeting held at the camp site on the night of March 22, 1965.

Hosea Williams, SCLC staff, advised that Camp Site No. 3 was to be at the 32-mile mark, making it eleven miles that the marchers would march on March 23, 1965. The camp site would be a pasture on

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the property owned by A. C. Gaston, a wealthy motel owner, Birmingham, Alabama.

It was learned through observation that 250 of the marchers were treated on March 22, 1965, by doctors on the scene for chapped lips, blisters and other minor irritations.

It was learned from a news source that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., left the camp site early on the night of March 22, 1965, for a policy meeting in Selma, Alabama, at the home of Dr. Sullivan Jackson, 1416 Lapsley Street, Selma, Alabama. Dr. King left the Jackson home later on the evening of March 22, 1965, and spent the night at the camp site. He was scheduled to fly to Cleveland, Ohio, to attend a testimonial dinner and would return on March 24, 1965.

The racial demonstration marchers got under way at 8:23 a.m., CST, March 23, 1965. Reverend Andrew Young, SCLC Staff, was leading the march in the absence of Dr. King. Other notables in the march were as follow:

John Robert Lewis, Chairman, SNCC;
James Orange, SNCC;
George Fowler, Chairman, New York
State Commission on Human Rights;
Theodore Gill, San Francisco Theological
Seminary;
Dr. J. Alfred Cannon, Professor of
Psychology, University of Los Angeles
Medical School;
Robert Gist, Screen Directors Guild,
Hollywood, California;
Jeremiah Gutman, Lawyers Constitution
Defense Committee;
Reverend Rodney Shaw, Economic Life
Board, Christian Social Conference,
Methodist Church;
Henry D. Ginigini, Special Assistant to
Senator Dan Inouye.

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At 9:35 a.m., March 23, 1965, the marchers took their first break at a point near a dirt road, twenty-five miles from Selma, Alabama.

At 9:37 a.m., Reverend James Bevel, SCLC, joined the march.

The Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Selma, advised that James Bevel was arrested at 7:35 a.m., March 23, 1965, by officers of the Alabama State Troopers. Bevel was estimated to be driving at a speed from ninety to one hundred miles per hour on Highway 80 East; the place of arrest was twelve miles east of Selma. Bevel was charged with reckless driving; taken to the Dallas County Courthouse, Selma, Alabama; and was allowed to sign a \$100 signature bond, at which time he was released. Trial was set for 10 a.m., March 25, 1965.

At 10 a.m., March 23, 1965, the marchers continued their march toward Montgomery in a heavy down-pour of rain. Reverend Andrew Young made a request of military authorities to camp the night of March 23, 1965, on Highway 80 East, the reason for the request being that the extremely heavy rain had made a quagmire out of Camp Site No. 3.

By individual count of 11:12 a.m., March 23, 1965, there were 291 civil rights workers actively engaged in this march.

At 11:31 a.m., the marchers stopped near Lowndesboro, Alabama, for a rest break.

The marchers stopped for the noonday lunch at 12:08 p.m., at a point twenty-nine and four tenths miles east of Selma, Alabama, on Highway 80 East.

At 12:30 p.m., Acting Assistant Attorney General John Doar, advised that the marchers would maintain Camp Site No. 3 as previously scheduled and would not camp directly on Highway 80 East.

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At 2:11 p.m., the civil rights marchers turned into Camp Site No. 3. The camp site is located at the intersection of a dirt road and Highway 80 East, thirty-two and seven tenths miles east of Selma, Alabama. Due to the extreme heavy rainfall during the day, this camp site was a "sea of mud."

Reverend James Bevel, SCLC staff, advised that there would be no planned activity for the night of March 23, 1965, at Camp Site No. 3. He said there would be a community sing, this being done in an effort to "keep the marchers' spirit up."

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Ken Murdoch, Transportation Officer, advised that Camp Site No. 4 for the evening of March 24, 1965, would be on the back part of St. Jude Complex, in St. Jude, Alabama. This area is encircled by a cyclone fence.

During the evening hours of March 23, 1965, there was noted a meeting of leaders at the First Baptist Church, Selma, Alabama, to discuss details regarding the march.

At approximately 7:00 p.m., approximately three hundred people appeared outside the Brown Chapel AME Church; this group sang songs and started to disperse at about 10:30 p.m.

Former member of Ku Klux Klan
There was an incident noted at 10:05 p.m., when two white males, [redacted] and [redacted] were arrested near the Brown Chapel AME Church, charged with Disorderly Conduct. They were arrested by Captain Pyron, Selma Police Department. [redacted] and [redacted] made several remarks to police and military personnel and were immediately arrested. [redacted] upon interview stated he had dropped by the Brown Chapel AME Church on his way home merely out of curiosity. A sign on the front of his truck reading "Stand up for Wallace" caused a verbal exchange between himself and several Negroes standing in front of the church. [redacted] "lost

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his temper" and got out of his truck. Before he could say anything or take any action, he was quickly arrested by the Selma Police Department. [REDACTED] admitted he was a former member of the Ku Klux Klan but claims to have been inactive for the past five or six years. b7c

On March 24, 1965, at 6:48 a.m., the civil rights marchers moved out of Camp Site No. 3 on to Highway 80 East en route to Montgomery, Alabama.

At 7:13 a.m., CST, March 24, 1965, Bureau Agents observing in the area of the Brown Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama, observed individuals in cars and buses leaving this vicinity en route to the march. Reverend Elder Greer, civil rights worker, advised that the activity in Montgomery and Selma, Alabama, would continue and he expected that approximately five thousand individuals would join the march from Selma, Alabama, during March 24, 1965, and March 25, 1965. Greer also stated that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was expected to join the march prior to noon March 24, 1965. He mentioned the civil rights workers planned to continue to build up this march and that mass meetings would be held in Selma, Alabama, until legislation was passed regarding the voter registration irregularities.

At 8:51 a.m., Robert Wingfield Fishel, who ^{Ala} stated he was presently acting as medical liaison man between the marchers executive committee and the medical support unit with the march, claimed he drove into a Gulf Station on Highway 80 East and after identifying himself as a civil rights worker was refused service. He also inquired as to the station owner's name and identity but was ordered off the private property. Fishel stated the owner of the service station then grabbed his sunglasses, knocked them to the floor of the car, and "scratched my nose." While attempting to retrieve the sunglasses, Fishel claims he was struck twice on the forehead by the owner of the gas station. The blows were struck with the fist.

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The racial demonstrators continued their march to Montgomery, Alabama, from Selma, Alabama. At 9:25 a.m. Paul Pancake, dressed in an American Legion uniform, joined the march. He is reportedly from Huntington, West Virginia.

At 9:28 a.m., March 24, 1965, ~~forty-four~~ students, accompanied by other individuals from ~~Newark State College~~, Union, New Jersey, arrived at the Brown Chapel AME Church and announced their plans to join the march. Travel to Selma was by bus. *Ala*

Information was received that Harry Belafonte, at the request of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was leading a delegation of performing musical and literary artists to Montgomery, Alabama, arriving at 11:32 a.m., March 24, 1965, and Leonard Bernstein, James Baldwin, Julie Belafonte, Shellie Winters, and others, would also arrive in Montgomery on the evening of March 24, 1965, and proceed to St. Jude Complex that evening to meet Dr. Martin Luther King's march into Montgomery. *Ala*

At 10:25 a.m., the civil rights demonstrators reached a point near Dannelly Field approach lights, which is forty and three-tenths miles from Selma, Alabama, on Route 80 East. Actors Gary Merrill and Purnell Roberts were observed in the march line, along with folk singer Pete Seeger. At this time there were 840 civil rights marchers engaged in the march.

At 11:16 a.m., the marchers took a rest break near the Alabama National Guard Base, which is located forty-one and seven-tenths miles from Selma, Alabama. The marching group at that time numbered 1100 individuals.

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At this break, Dr. Martin Luther King joined the marchers and immediately held a press conference. Nothing of significance was learned from this press conference with the exception of the theme song of civil rights workers has been changed from "We Shall Overcome" to "We Have Overcome."

It was determined through contact with transportation media at Montgomery, Alabama, that approximately 3,679 individuals would join the march in Montgomery.

Colonel Albert Lingo, Public Safety Director, State of Alabama, advised he estimates 20,000 participants at the completion of the march from Selma to Montgomery. He had no basis for this figure and this figure is merely an estimate. Staff leaders of SCLC have set a target of 10,000 participants that will actually march to the State Capitol at Montgomery, Alabama. The march resumed at 12:45 p.m., after the lunch break across from Dannelly Field, Montgomery, Alabama. The march was led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., his wife; Tony Perkins, his wife; and Tony Bennett. *Mrs. Martin Luther King*

At 1:30 p.m., heavy showers drenched the marchers. The group was estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500 at that time; some were carrying American flags and others were carrying flags of states they represent.

At 2:55 p.m., the marchers commenced entering the camp site, located near St. Jude's Church, Montgomery, Alabama.

The march terminated at 3:14 p.m. Plans for the night included a speech by Dr. Martin Luther King, singing, and entertainment by Bobby Darin, Dick Gregory, *A/12* Harry Belafonte, Peter, Paul and Mary, and others.

As of 4 p.m., March 24, 1965, no incidents had occurred.

There were no demonstrations at Selma, Alabama, on March 24, 1965.

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AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

A mass meeting of Negro demonstrators was held at the Beulah Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, on the night of March 18, 1965, which ended at 10:30 PM. No incidents were observed and no arrests were made.

During the morning of March 19, 1965, no activities were observed at Montgomery in connection with instant matter.

At 4:00 PM, March 19, 1965, 68 pickets, mostly Negroes, marched to the State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama, carrying signs. State Troopers at the Capitol refused to allow the pickets to walk on the sidewalks in front of the Capitol. The group marched completely around the block of the Capitol grounds led by Willie Ricks, Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, (SNCC).

At 5:20 PM, 40 pickets from this group were ordered by Captain K. W. Jones, Montgomery Police Department, to disperse. When they failed to disperse after three minutes, the pickets were arrested by the Montgomery Police Department.

Chief of Police Marvin Stanley, Montgomery, Alabama, advised that Frank W. Gardner obtained a parade permit valid during the hours of 1:00 PM - 6:00 PM, March 20, 1965, for Organization for Better Government in Alabama to stage a parade from Crampton Ball Park parking lot to the western most boundary of Lee Street, which is the front of the United States Post Office.

On March 20, 1965, at 1:30 PM, a group of white people known as the Organization for Better Government in Alabama commenced a march from the Crampton Ball Park area to the Post Office Building, Montgomery, Alabama. Police on the scene estimated 200 individuals marched in an orderly fashion to their destination, arriving 1:55 PM and carrying posters urging segregation. The group was headed by Fred Brassell and Robert McCormick. A talk was

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made to the group by McCormick. The group dispersed at 2:30 PM at the request of leaders with no incidents occurring. No violence was advocated.

Literature announcing a public meeting of the American States Rights Parties, (a characterization of which is attached hereto in the Appendix), in the Civic Room of the Whitley Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama, at 8 PM, March 20, 1965, was passed out to the crowd. The pamphlets stated the meeting was being sponsored by the Alabama States Rights Parties, Post Office Box 8399 Ensley Station, Birmingham, Alabama, and would deal with with the proposed march of whites from Montgomery to Selma, Alabama, on March 21, 1965. The literature listed James R. McDaniels as National Chairman and Jetty Dutton as Information Director. *Alabama States Rights Parties*

Ala A confidential source, who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that on the night of March 20, 1965, Bob Greel, Grand Dragon, State of Alabama, *member* United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, (United Klans), a characterization of which is attached hereto in the Appendix, have put out a call for klansmen in the States of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina to join a motorcade from Patterson Field, Montgomery, Alabama, to Selma, Alabama, to leave Montgomery at 2 p.m., March 21, 1965. According to this source, it was believed that the klansmen would not be armed and that the motorcade would disperse in Selma, Alabama, and the klansmen would take various routes home.

This same source advised that a meeting of the American States Rights Party was held on the night of March 20, 1965, at the Whitley Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama. States Rights Party Information Director, Jerry Dutton, spoke at the meeting and indicated "the white people of Alabama should not take this march lying down," referring to the Negro march of demonstrators from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama. Dutton stated that according to plans, their march would leave Chester's Restaurant, Montgomery, County, Alabama, a meeting place for the National States Rights Party, a characterization of which is attached hereto in the Appendix, at 10:00 a.m. on March 21,

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1965, and urged the automobiles to gather at Chester's Restaurant to "see him off" to Selma but indicated he would travel alone. His intentions on reaching Selma were unknown.

~~Gerald Dutton~~

~~Albert Deshazo~~

At 9:45 AM, March 21, 1965, it was observed that Gerald U. Dutton and Albert Francis Deshazo, both of Atlanta, Georgia, departed from the center of Chester's Cafe, 3500 Mobile Highway, Montgomery, Alabama, with the express purpose of walking to Selma, Alabama. Both were dressed in white shirts, black britches, black shoes, wearing armbands with "Thunderbolt" insignia and carrying bedrolls. Their expressed intention was walking to Selma, Alabama in two days. Dutton was carrying a sign inscribed on one side, "The American States Rights Party - Keep America White", and on the other side inscribed, "Race Mixing is Communist". Deshazo carried a sign inscribed on one side, "Keep America White", and on the other side inscribed, "Mixing is not Christian".

At 10:30 AM, Colonel Al Lingo, Director, Alabama Department of Public Safety, advised that the proposed walk by Dutton and Deshazo was potentially extremely dangerous, and he intended to have State Troopers warn them against their walk and if they persisted, he would have them arrested on charge of "disobeying an officer".

At 11:05 AM, Bureau Agents observed Alabama State Troopers stop and thereafter arrest Dutton and Deshazo near Dannelly Field, Montgomery Municipal Airport, at a point four miles from the beginning of their walk. Colonel Lingo advised his men had warned Dutton and Deshazo to stop the walk, but they insisted they were going to walk on to Selma in spite of the warning.

They were arrested on the charge of "disobeying an officer."

Major W. L. Allen, Alabama Department of Public Safety, Montgomery, Alabama, advised that the following charges were placed against Gerald Dutton and Albert Deshazo:

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1. Defacing a Confederate Flag;
2. Wearing para-military uniform resembling that of storm trooper;
3. Walking on right side of highway where no side-walk provided;
4. Refusing to obey orders of an officer controlling traffic.

Bobby Shelton
It was observed that a klan motorcade led by Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard, United Klans of America, in Car #1, and Bob Creel, Grand Dragon of Alabama in Car #2, consisting of 240 people in 83 cars decorated with Confederate flags, departed Patterson Field, Madison Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama, at 2:40 PM, March 21, 1965. Most of the cars were occupied by family groups, well dressed. A few old cars were occupied by men dressed in overalls. Lead cars were carrying signs such as "Voting Rights - Yes; Special Attention - No", "Be A Man - Join the Klan", "Your KKK Chief".

J. B. Stoner
J. B. Stoner, an attorney from Atlanta, Georgia, who presents himself at racially incited areas, was present in the parade. The present plan, according to sources, was for the motorcade to disband in downtown Montgomery in the vicinity of the court square.

The 83-car motorcade of the United Klans of America, rather than disband in the court square at Montgomery, continued on past the court square and in the same motorcade proceeded to the City Limits of Prattville, Alabama, where members got out of their cars. They took the Confederate flags off the cars and disbanded completely, going away in different directions. No speech was made at the disbanding spot. The entire group was disbanded at 3:32 PM, March 21, 1965.

There were no civil rights demonstrations observed in Montgomery, Alabama, on March 21, 1965.

At 11:55 AM, March 21, 1965, Ira DeMent, Attorney for the City of Montgomery, telephonically advised that a parade permit request was received by the Montgomery City Commission from Director Bobby Shelton, signed by F. M. Vann,

member of United Klans of America Ala

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dated March 20, 1965, representing the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. The reason for the parade was listed as "protest the order issued by the Federal Courts allowing a five-day demonstration march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama, by the Negro demonstrators." DeMent advised that the City Commission had on March 21, 1965, issued a permit authorizing a parade beginning at 2:00 PM.

Boundaries were set forth and all were ordered to conduct themselves in an orderly manner, and no one in the parade would be allowed to wear masks. The permit expired at 6:00 PM, that date. From observation by Bureau Agents on March 21, 1965, this parade did not take place.

During the morning hours of March 22, 1965, no demonstrations were observed in Montgomery, Alabama.

Five individuals left the Watts Street Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, 3:50 PM, March 22, 1965, en route to Luke's Store, Hutchison and Jackson Streets, Montgomery, Alabama, carrying posters to picket the store because one Luke Farmer, the proprietor, was reportedly a member of the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, mounted posse. They arrived at 4:05 PM. There was police coverage at the scene.

Fourteen individuals, four of whom were Negroes, departed the same church at approximately 4:00 PM en route to the State Capitol to picket. Both groups were organized by Willie Ricks, Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, who did not participate in either of the demonstrations. This latter group arrived at the State Capitol at 4:30 PM and were met by State Troopers on the sidewalk in front of the Capitol. Members of the Montgomery Police Department were also at the scene led by Captain K. W. Jones. Alabama State Troopers denied the group access to the sidewalks in front of the Capitol and the group commenced to march in a circle in the street in front of the Capitol. At 4:45 PM, six individuals of the group in front of the Capitol left the area and moved to a nearby State Department of Public

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Safety Building. The remainder of the group in front of the Capitol were then advised by Captain Jones that they were blocking traffic and were given two minutes to disperse. Two additional members of the group then left and joined the other group in front of the State Department of Public Safety Building. The group composed of six members then sat in the street in front of the Capitol. At 4:50 PM these six were placed under arrest by Captain Jones. Those arrested entered the police van at the scene voluntarily with no incidents involved, and no attempt was made to arrest the group in front of the State Department of Public Safety Building. This group dispersed from the area at 5:20 PM with no arrests made and no incidents occurring.

The group at Luke's Store dispersed voluntarily at 5:15 PM with no arrests made and no incidents occurring.

No demonstrations were observed during the morning of March 23, 1965.

At 3:00 PM, March 23, 1965, twelve individuals carrying posters left the area of the Ben Moore Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama, and marched to the State Capitol Building, arriving at approximately 3:10 PM. The group was organized by Jessie Harrison, Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, who did not participate in the march. The group was met by State Troopers who denied them access to the sidewalk in front of the Capitol. Montgomery Police Department officers were also on the scene. The group formed in an oval in the street in front of the Capitol and commenced a picket march. Captain McGee, Montgomery Police Department, ordered the group to disperse. All but one marched away and walked over to the Alabama Department of Public Safety Building located near the Capitol, where they remained for a brief period of time. They then marched in the street completely around the Capitol block and voluntarily left the area at 3:30 PM.

The lone picket remaining in the street in front of the State Capitol Building was ordered to leave by

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Captain McGee but immediately lay down in the street. He was placed under arrest at 3:18 PM by Captain McGee and was bodily removed from the street by police officers and placed in a police car and taken to jail.

At 5:30 PM, March 23, 1965, a "Youth Street Meeting" commenced, being held in front of the Montgomery Improvement Association Building, Dorsey Street, Montgomery, Alabama, which organization is cooperating with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Program in connection with the march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery. The Montgomery Police Department permitted the street to be blocked off until 7:00 PM, March 23, 1965, at which time the meeting was scheduled to disperse. Members of the Montgomery Police Department were affording traffic supervision. The meeting did disperse at 7:00 PM.

Approximately 300 persons met at the Beulah Baptist Church at 8:00 PM, March 23, 1965, for the purpose of creating enthusiasm for the Selma-Montgomery march into Montgomery March 24, 1965. The meeting concluded at 10:50 PM without incident.

During the morning hours of March 24, 1965, there were no organized demonstrations in Montgomery, Alabama.

At 2:55 PM, March 24, 1965, the Selma-Montgomery marchers commenced entering the campsite located in the rear of St. Jude Church, Montgomery, Alabama. The march terminated at 3:14 PM, March 24, 1965. Plans for the night included speeches by Martin Luther King, singing and entertainment by Bobby Darin, Dick Gregory, Harry Belafonte, Peter, Paul and Mary, and others. As of 4:00 PM no incidents had occurred.

A parade permit was issued March 24, 1965, to Fred Brassell, Organization for Better Government in Alabama, for parade from the Court Square to the State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama, commencing at 2:30 PM, March 24, 1965. The parade actually commenced at 4:15 PM with only nine participating, all white. The group was led by

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J. B. Stoner, an attorney, and Fred Brassell. A police escort was on the scene. The group arrived at the State Capitol at 4:35 PM. At approximately the same time five pickets organized by Jessie Harrison, Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, composed of three Negroes and two whites, arrived at the State Capitol. Stoner and Brassell made speeches to their group while the Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee pickets marched in the street nearby. The Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee pickets dispersed at 5:00 PM at the request of the Montgomery Police Department. The Organization for Better Government in Alabama group dispersed at 5:10 PM with no arrests or incidents occurring.

During the evening and the night of March 24, 1965, approximately 10,000 individuals assembled at St. Jude Complex, Alabama, for the program climaxing the Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, march. The muddy condition and large concentration of individuals and the influx of spectators to the march created a considerable amount of confusion at St. Jude Complex, however, the evening's program was rated by the organizers as successful.

During the early morning hours of March 25, 1965, individuals who were camped in the field and parade participants from Montgomery itself began to gather in little clusters and by march time the numbers had grown to substantial proportions. At approximately 10:10 AM, one hour and ten minutes behind schedule, the marchers began to move out onto the parade route. It required one hour and 40 minutes to pass a starting point and a head count tallied approximately 12,000 marchers.

No unusual circumstances developed during the preparations for the march except for the interruption by the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office who served papers on Martin Luther King, Ralph Abernathy, John Robert Lewis, and others, which arose out of civil suits filed in Dallas County Court in Selma, Alabama. The suit was filed by the City of Selma and the Selma Bus Lines.

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Andrew Young furnished the following information concerning the program to be held at the Capitol steps in Montgomery following the arrival of the parade during the afternoon of March 25, 1965:

- 11:30 AM - Entertainment
- 12:30 PM - Presentation of Marchers. Introduction of March Chairman by Andrew Young
- 12:40 PM - Remarks by the Reverend Ralph Abernathy
- 12:45 PM - Invocation by Dr. Theodore Gill *AIR*
- 12:50 PM - Reading from Old Testament
- 12:55 PM - Reading from New Testament
- 1:00 PM - Greetings from Hosea Williams, March Director *AIR*
- 1:10 PM - Report from Tuscaloosa from Reverend T. Y. Rogers *notes*
- 1:15 PM - Report from Marion from Albert Turner *notes*
- 1:20 PM - Report from Birmingham by Dr. Fred L. Shuttleworth *AIR*
- 1:25 PM - Report from Selma by Reverend Frederick S. Reese, Chairman, Dallas County Voters League *AIR*
- 1:30 PM - Response of the Movement, Reverend James Bevel *AIR*
- 1:40 PM - The World Looks at Alabama by Ralph Bunche *AIR*
- 1:45 PM - Petition to Governor Wallace, Reverend Andrew Young
- 1:50 PM - Expression of Support, Dr. A. Phillip Randolph, American Federation of Labor *notes*

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U.S.
Sleeping Car Porters; Roy ~~Wilkinson~~,
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People; ~~James Farmer~~, *member of*
Congress of Racial Equality; John ~~Lewis~~, *member of*
Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; ~~John Robert Lewis~~, *A.*
Whitney ~~J. Young~~, National Urban League
U.S. member of

2:30 PM - Address by Reverend Martin Luther King,
Jr.

As the march proceeded at approximately 12:18 PM, pamphlets were dropped out of the windows of a building on Montgomery Street at Lee Street. The pamphlets contained a picture of Martin Luther King seated in what purports to be a classroom in a communist school. It actually depicts him attending class at Highlander Folk School at Mott Eagle.

The head of the march reached the square in front of the Capitol at 12:40 PM. It was estimated that it would take approximately one hour and 40 minutes for the remainder of the marchers to assemble in the square before the program could begin.

The march program in front of the State Capitol commenced at 1:35 PM, March 25, 1965, and lasted until approximately 4:10 PM. The crowd dispersed generally at the conclusion in all directions at the request of Reverend Abernathy, who served as master of ceremonies.

Following the dispersal of the demonstrators upon completion of the rally, the 20 delegates designated to contact Governor George Wallace attempted to go to his office at the Capitol Building. They were denied access to the premises by State Officers who were assembled on the steps and advised that it would be necessary for them to have permission before they could enter the Capitol Building. The group departed the premises shortly after this; however, they were advised that they would be permitted to enter the building, and they returned. Upon arriving at the Governor's Office, they were informed that the Governor's Offices were closed and he would not receive